



ИНСТИТУТ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНЫХ КИБЕРНЕТИЧЕСКИХ СИСТЕМ

**Кафедра
«Криптология и кибербезопасность»**

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Предисловие

Теперь лабораторные выполняются на Windows, потому что Debian 11 часто отбивается от сети университета, из-за чего каждые пять минут приходится логиниться снова, а после ~5 раз достигается лимит устройств.

1. Подготовка виртуальной машины

```
1  # -*- mode: ruby -*-
2  # vi: set ft=ruby :
3
4  Vagrant.configure("2") do |config|
5      config.vm.box = "ubuntu/jammy64"
6
7      config.vm.box_check_update = false
8
9      config.vm.network "public_network"
10
11     config.vm.network "forwarded_port", guest: 53, host: 53
12     config.vm.network "forwarded_port", guest: 80, host: 80
13     config.vm.network "forwarded_port", guest: 443, host: 443
14
15     config.vm.provider "virtualbox" do |vb|
16         vb.memory = "4096"
17         vb.cpus = 2
18         vb.check_guest_additions = false
19         vb.customize ["modifyvm", :id, "--nested-hw-virt", "on"]
20     end
21
22     config.vm.provision :docker
23     config.vm.provision :docker_compose
24 end
25
```

Рис. 1. Конфигурация vagrant

В данном Vagrantfile:

- отключаются обновления для образа и гостевых дополнений (необходим плагин `vagrant-vbguest`);
- проброс портов, которые могут понадобиться в будущем;
- использования моста (`public_network`) для доступа к `nginx` извне;

- общая папка для сохранения файлов Dockerfile, docker-compose.yml и сертификатов;
- ограничения на память (могут понадобиться);
- установка docker и docker-compose (для последнего необходим плагин vagrant-docker-compose).

2. Сертификаты

```
vagrant@ubuntu-jammy:~$ sudo apt install mkcert
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  mkcert
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 61 not upgraded.
Need to get 1314 kB of archives.
After this operation, 3342 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/universe amd64 mkcert amd64 1.4.3-1ubuntu0.2 [1314 kB]
Fetched 1314 kB in 1s (1256 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package mkcert.
(Reading database ... 70292 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../mkcert_1.4.3-1ubuntu0.2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking mkcert (1.4.3-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Setting up mkcert (1.4.3-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
Scanning processes...
Scanning linux images...

Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.

No services need to be restarted.

No containers need to be restarted.

No user sessions are running outdated binaries.

No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
```

Рис. 2. Установка mkcert

```
vagrant@ubuntu-jammy:~$ mkcert -install
The local CA is now installed in the system trust store! ⚡
```

Рис. 3. Установка корневого сертификата

```
vagrant@ubuntu-jammy:~$ mkcert dns.student registry.student

Created a new certificate valid for the following names
- "dns.student"
- "registry.student"

The certificate is at "./dns.student+1.pem" and the key at "./dns.student+1-key.pem" ✓

It will expire on 5 March 2026 ■
```

Рис. 4. Выпуск необходимых сертификатов

```
4 $mkcert = <<-SCRIPT
5 sudo apt install mkcert -y
6 mkcert -install
7
8 cd /home/vagrant
9 mkdir -p ./nginx/certs
10 chown vagrant ./nginx
11
12 mkcert -cert-file ./nginx/certs/dns.student.crt -key-file ./nginx/certs/dns.student.key dns.student
13 mkcert -cert-file ./nginx/certs/registry.student.crt -key-file ./nginx/certs/registry.student.key registry.student
14 SCRIPT
```

Рис. 5. Исправление формата и задание как provision

3. Nginx

```
vagrant@ubuntu-jammy:~$ cd /etc/nginx
vagrant@ubuntu-jammy:/etc/nginx$ sudo mkdir certs sites-available sites-enabled
mkdir: cannot create directory 'sites-available': File exists
mkdir: cannot create directory 'sites-enabled': File exists
vagrant@ubuntu-jammy:/etc/nginx$ mv ~/.pem certs/.
mv: cannot move '/home/vagrant/dns.student+1-key.pem' to 'certs/./dns.student+1-key.pem': Permission denied
mv: cannot move '/home/vagrant/dns.student+1.pem' to 'certs/./dns.student+1.pem': Permission denied
vagrant@ubuntu-jammy:/etc/nginx$ sudo mv ~/.pem certs/.
```

Рис. 6. Создание необходимых директорий и перемещение сертификатов

```
38 config.vm.provision "file", source: "./app.conf", destination: "~/nginx/conf/app.conf"
39 config.vm.provision "file", source: "./docker-compose.yml", destination: "~/docker-compose.yml"
40 config.vm.provision "file", source: "Dockerfile", destination: "~/Dockerfile"
```

Рис. 7. Provision

Файл app.conf:

```
server {
    listen 80;
    server_name dns.student registry.student;

    # Перенаправление с HTTP на HTTPS
```

```

        return 301 https://$host$request_uri;
    }

    server {
        listen 443 ssl;
        server_name dns.student;

        ssl_certificate /etc/nginx/ssl/dns.student.crt;
        ssl_certificate_key /etc/nginx/ssl/dns.student.key;

        location / {
            proxy_pass http://dns:3000; # DNS
            proxy_set_header Host $host;
            proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
        }
    }

    server {
        listen 443 ssl;
        server_name registry.student;

        ssl_certificate /etc/nginx/ssl/registry.student.crt;
        ssl_certificate_key /etc/nginx/ssl/registry.student.key;

        location / {
            proxy_pass http://registry:5000; # Registry
            proxy_set_header Host $host;
            proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
        }
    }
}

```

4. Docker compose

```

version: '3'
services:
  dns:

```

```

image: adguard/adguardhome:latest
ports:
  - '53:53/tcp'
  - '53:53/udp'
networks:
  - lab5_network
restart: unless-stopped
volumes:
  - volume_dns_work:/opt/adguardhome/work
  - volume_dns_conf:/opt/adguardhome/conf
deploy:
  resources:
    limits:
      cpus: '0.5'
      memory: 512M
hostname: dns

nginx:
image: nginx:latest
restart: unless-stopped
ports:
  - '80:80'
  - '443:443'
volumes:
  - ./nginx/conf/app.conf:/etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf:ro
  - ./nginx/certs:/etc/nginx/ssl
networks:
  - lab5_network
depends_on:
  - dns
  - registry
deploy:
  resources:
    limits:
      cpus: '1'
      memory: 1G

```

```

hostname: web

registry:
  image: registry:2
  hostname: registry
  networks:
    - lab5_network
  deploy:
    resources:
      limits:
        cpus: '0.5'
        memory: 512M
    environment:
      - REGISTRY_AUTH=htpasswd
      - REGISTRY_AUTH_HTPASSWD_PATH=/auth/htpasswd
      - REGISTRY_AUTH_HTPASSWD_REALM=Registry Realm
    volumes:
      - ./auth:/auth
  restart: unless-stopped
  depends_on:
    - dns

networks:
  lab5_network:

volumes:
  volume_dns_work:
  volume_dns_conf:
  registry_auth:

```

```

ERROR: for vagrant_dns_1 Cannot start service dns: driver failed programming external connectivity on endpoint vagrant_
dns_1 (9a6c9b914dfd0e071a71324df9a3b7efe5a94068734a5bb04de7bb907565f6fb): Error starting userland proxy: listen tcp4 0.0
.0.0:53: bind: address already in use

```

Рис. 8. Первая попытка поднять


```
vagrant@ubuntu-jammy:~$ sudo lsof -i :53
COMMAND  PID      USER    FD  TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF  NODE NAME
systemd-r 561  systemd-resolve  13u  IPv4  17168      0t0  UDP localhost:domain
systemd-r 561  systemd-resolve  14u  IPv4  17169      0t0  TCP localhost:domain (LISTEN)
```

Рис. 9. Смотрим кто занял 53 порт

```
17 [Resolve]
18 # Some examples of DNS servers which may be used for DNS= and FallbackDNS=:
19 # Cloudflare: 1.1.1.1#cloudflare-dns.com 1.0.0.1#cloudflare-dns.com 2606:4700:4700::1111#cloudflare-dns.com 2606:
20 # Google: 8.8.8.8#dns.google 8.8.4.4#dns.google 2001:4860:4860::8888#dns.google 2001:4860:4860::8844#dns.goog
21 # Quad9: 9.9.9.9#dns.quad9.net 149.112.112.112#dns.quad9.net 2620:fe::fe#dns.quad9.net 2620:fe::9#dns.quad9.
22 DNS=127.0.0.1
23 #FallbackDNS=
24 #Domains=
25 #DNSSEC=no
26 #DNSOverTLS=no
27 #MulticastDNS=no
28 #LLMNR=no
29 #Cache=no-negative
30 #CacheFromLocalhost=no
31 DNSStubListener=no
32 #DNSStubListenerExtra=
33 #ReadEtcHosts=yes
34 #ResolveUnicastSingleLabel=no
```

Рис. 10. Ставим no в /etc/systemd/resolved.conf

```
sudo systemctl restart systemd-resolved
```

```
vagrant@ubuntu-jammy:~$ docker-compose up -d
WARNING: Some services (dns, nginx, registry) use the 'deploy' key, which will be ignored. Compose does not support 'dep
loy' configuration - use `docker stack deploy` to deploy to a swarm.
Starting vagrant_dns_1 ... done
Creating vagrant_registry_1 ... done
Creating vagrant_nginx_1 ... done
```

Рис. 11. Успешный запуск

```
16 $dns_clear = <<-SCRIPT
17 sudo sed -i 's/#DNS=/DNS=127.0.0.1/' /etc/systemd/resolved.conf
18 sudo sed -i 's/#DNSStubListener=yes/DNSStubListener=no/' /etc/systemd/resolved.conf
19 sudo systemctl restart systemd-resolved
20 SCRIPT
```

Рис. 12. Provision

5. Настройка DNS

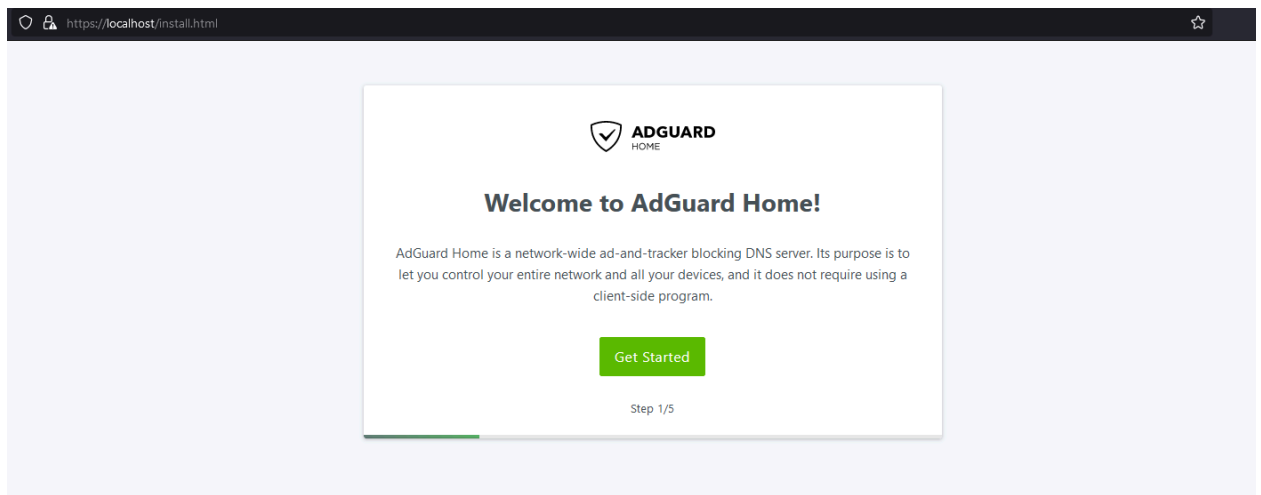


Рис. 13. Приветственное окно



Admin Web Interface

Listen interface

All interfaces

Port

3000

Your AdGuard Home admin web interface will be available on the following addresses:

- <http://127.0.0.1:3000>
- <http://172.18.0.2:3000>

DNS server

Listen interface

All interfaces

Port

53

You will need to configure your devices or router to use the DNS server on the following addresses:

- 127.0.0.1
- 172.18.0.2

Static IP Address

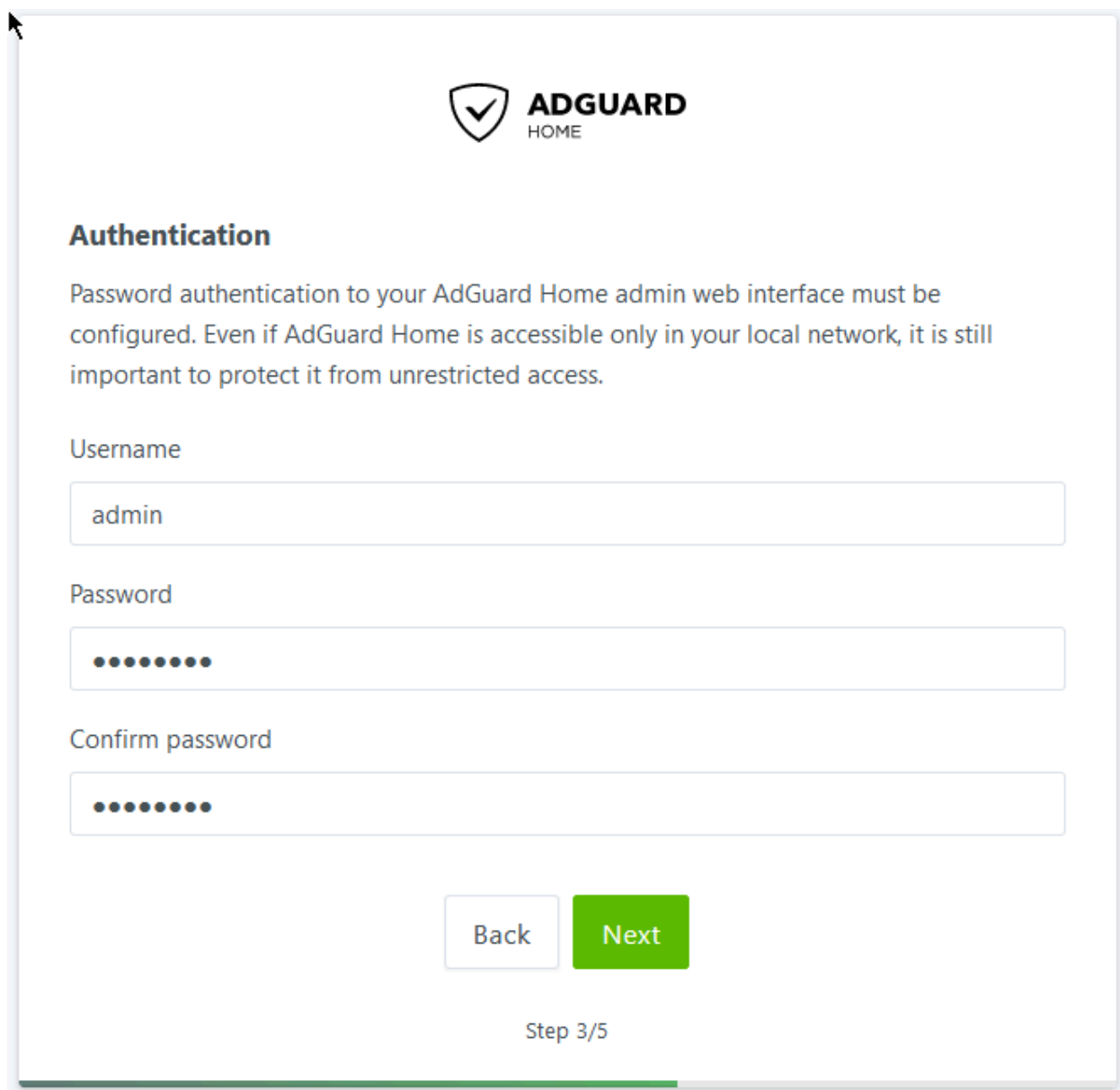
AdGuard Home is a server so it needs a static IP address to function properly. Otherwise, at some point, your router may assign a different IP address to this device.

Back

Next

Step 2/5

Рис. 14. Ставим порт на 3000



The screenshot shows the AdGuard Home authentication setup interface. At the top, the AdGuard Home logo is displayed. Below it, the section is titled "Authentication". A paragraph explains that password authentication is required for the admin web interface. There are three input fields: "Username" with the value "admin", "Password" with masked characters, and "Confirm password" also with masked characters. At the bottom, there are "Back" and "Next" buttons, and a progress indicator showing "Step 3/5".

ADGUARD
HOME

Authentication

Password authentication to your AdGuard Home admin web interface must be configured. Even if AdGuard Home is accessible only in your local network, it is still important to protect it from unrestricted access.

Username

admin

Password

••••••••

Confirm password

••••••••

Back Next

Step 3/5

Рис. 15. Устанавливаем пароль



Configure your devices

To start using AdGuard Home, you need to configure your devices to use it.

AdGuard Home DNS server is listening on the following addresses:

- 127.0.0.1
- 172.18.0.2



Router



Windows



macOS



Android



iOS



DNS Privacy

Router

This setup automatically covers all devices connected to your home router, no need to configure each of them manually.

1. Open the preferences for your router. Usually, you can access it from your browser via a URL, such as <http://192.168.0.1/> or <http://192.168.1.1/>. You may be prompted to enter a password. If you don't remember it, you can often reset the password by pressing a button on the router itself, but be aware that if this procedure is chosen, you will probably lose the entire router configuration. If your router requires an app to set it up, please install the app on your phone or PC and use it to access the router's settings.
2. Find the DHCP/DNS settings. Look for the DNS letters next to a field which allows two or three sets of numbers, each broken into four groups of one to three digits.
3. Enter your AdGuard Home server addresses there.
4. On some router types, a custom DNS server cannot be set up. In that case, setting up AdGuard Home as a [DHCP server](#) may help. Otherwise, you should check the router manual on how to customize DNS servers on your specific router model.

Next

Step 4/5

Рис. 16. Жмем next

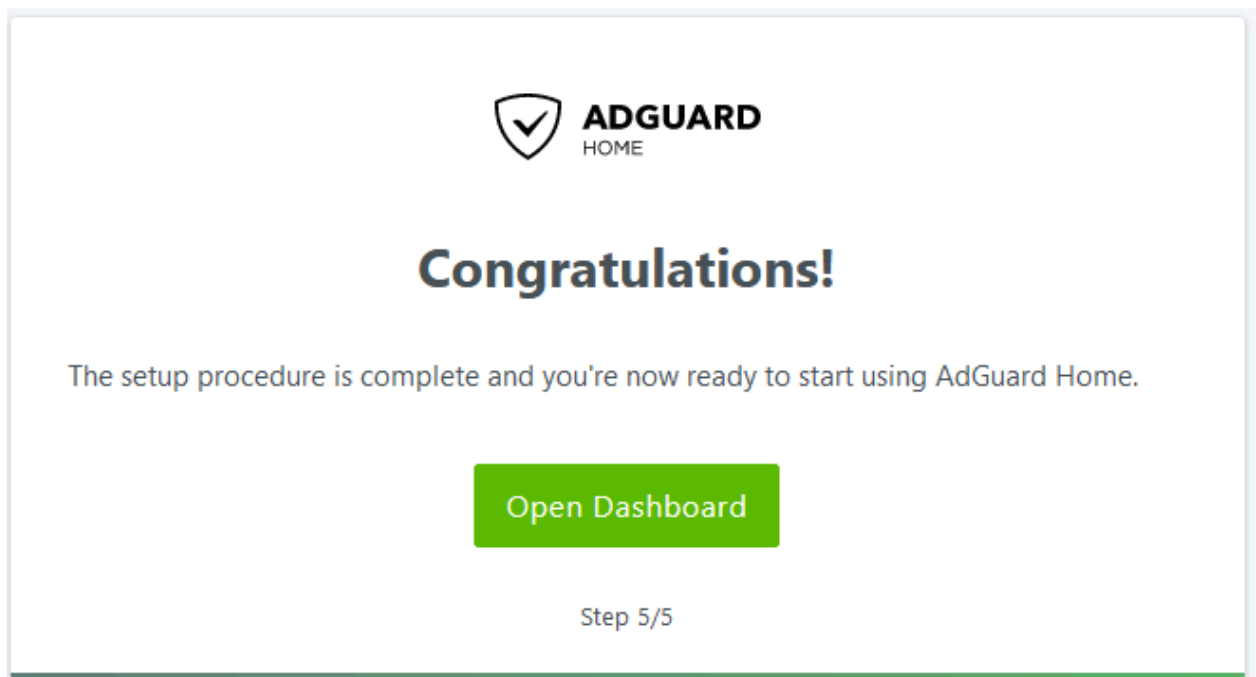


Рис. 17. Завершение

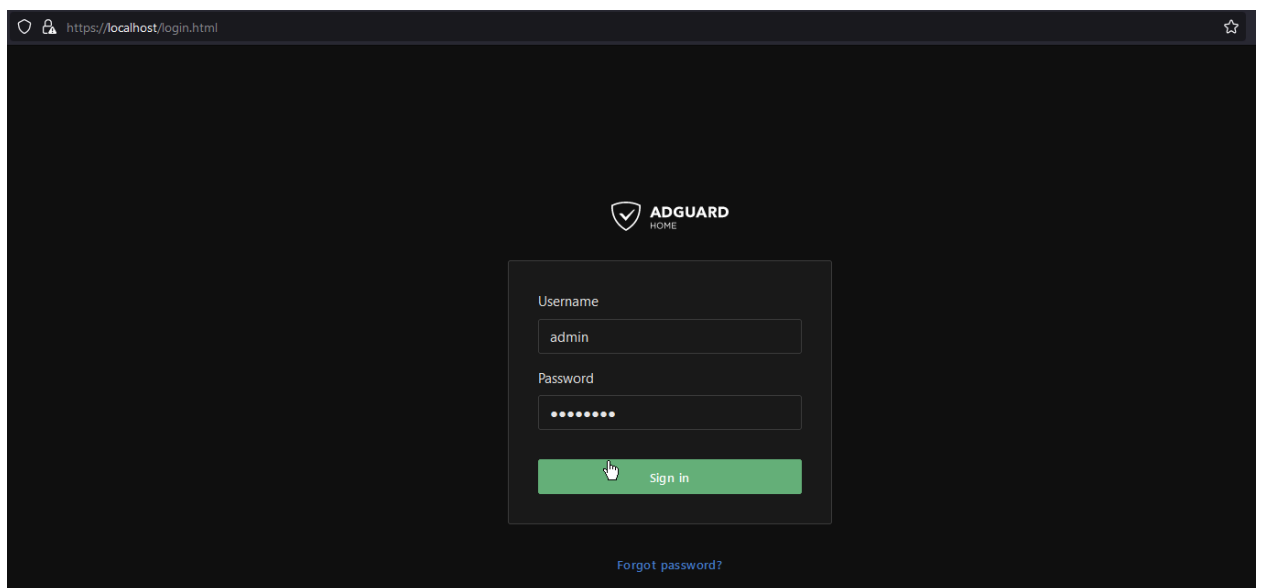


Рис. 18. Открываем dashboard

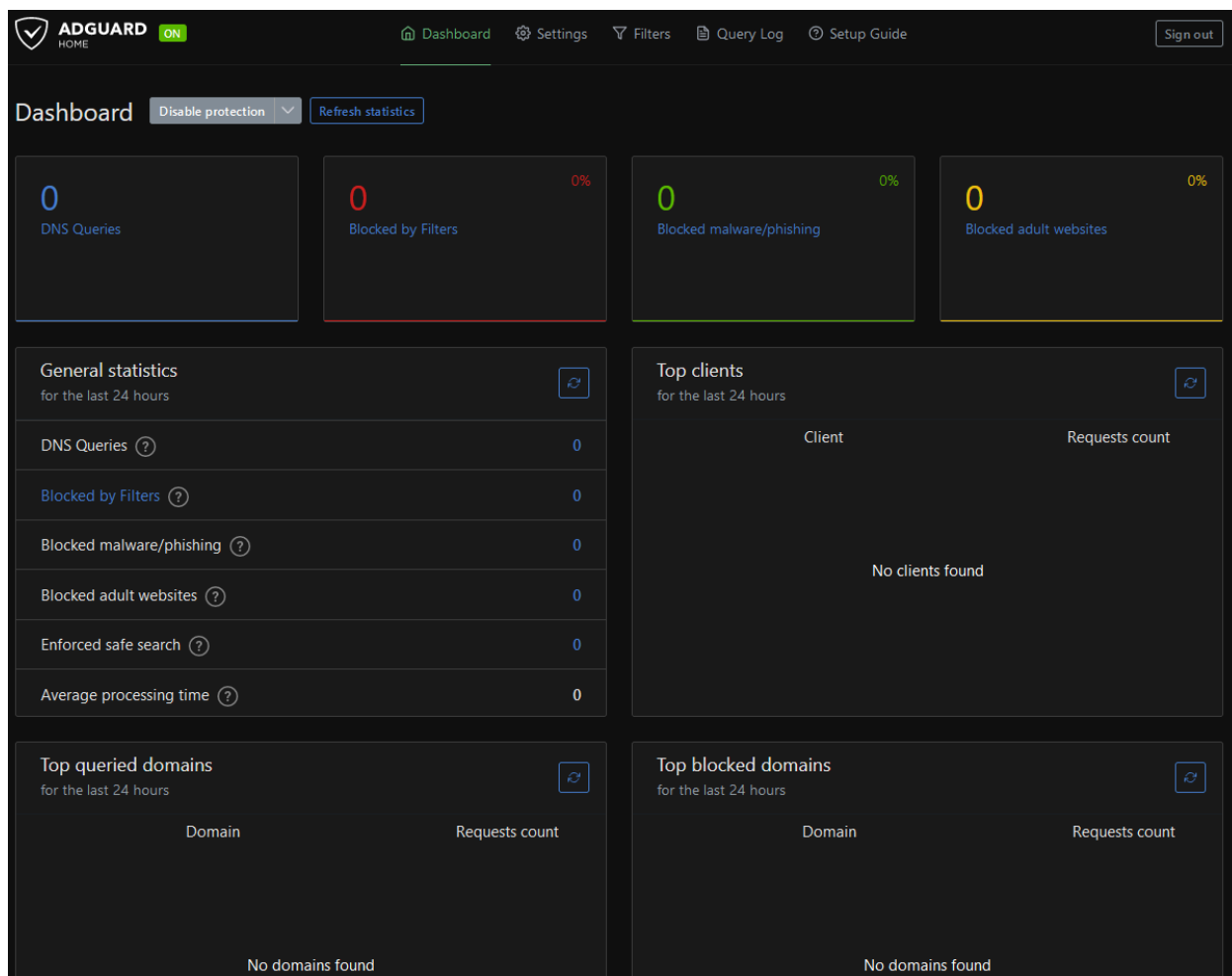


Рис. 19. Dashboard

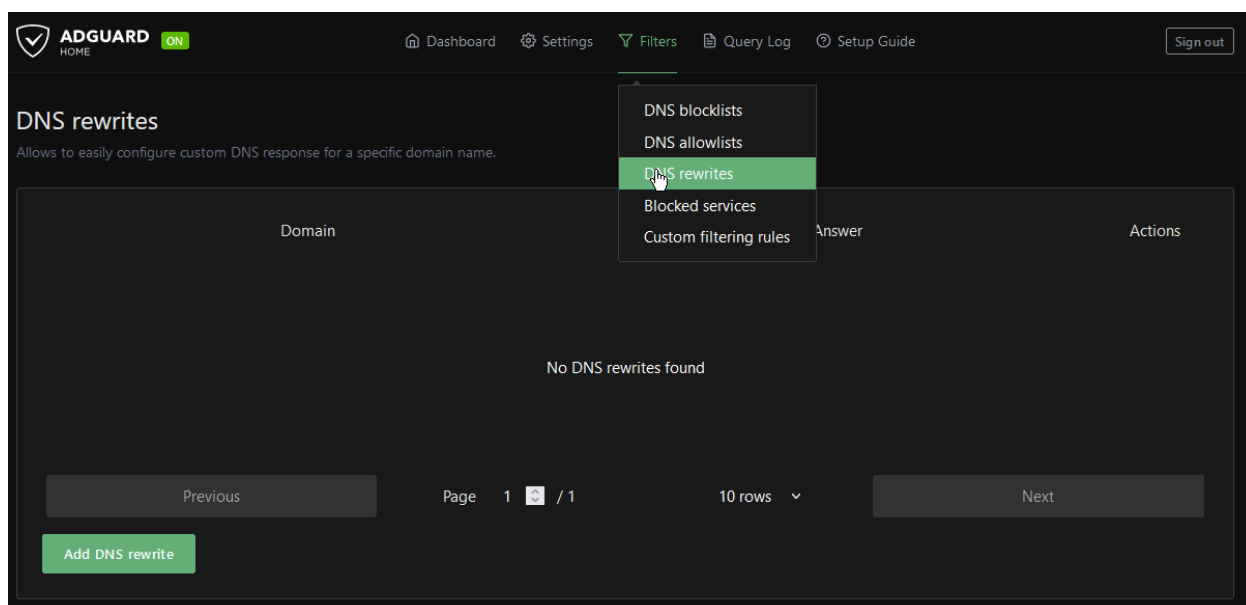


Рис. 20. Перезаписываем DNS (1)





Domain	Answer	Actions
dns.student	127.0.0.1	 
registry.student	127.0.0.1	 

Рис. 21. Перезаписываем DNS (2)

```
vagrant@ubuntu-jammy:~$ nslookup dns.student
Server:      127.0.0.1
Address:     127.0.0.1#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   dns.student
Address: 127.0.0.1

vagrant@ubuntu-jammy:~$ nslookup registry.student
Server:      127.0.0.1
Address:     127.0.0.1#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   registry.student
Address: 127.0.0.1
```

Рис. 22. Проверка из виртуальной машины

6. Загрузка wg-dashboard

Используем следующий Dockerfile (из прошлой лабы):

```
FROM ubuntu:20.04

LABEL author="Sorochan I.V."
LABEL email="none"
LABEL version="0.1.0"
LABEL description="wgdashboard + wireguard + ubuntu"

RUN adduser user01 --disabled-password && \
```



```

    echo "user01 ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL" >> /etc/sudoers

# Update
# Sudoers = hotfix
RUN apt-get update -y && \
    rm -rf /etc/sudoers && \
    apt-get install -y wireguard iproute2 net-tools git python3-pip
unicorn && \
    apt-get clean && \
    rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/*

# Setup wireguard config
RUN echo -n "[Interface]\nPrivateKey = " > /etc/wireguard/wg0.conf
&& \
    wg genkey | tee -a /etc/wireguard/wg0.conf | wg pubkey > publickey
&& \
    echo -n "Address = 10.0.0.1/" >> /etc/wireguard/wg0.conf && \
    ip -of inet addr show eth0 | awk '{split($4, a, "/"); print a[2]}'
>> /etc/wireguard/wg0.conf && \
    echo "ListenPort = 51820" >> /etc/wireguard/wg0.conf && \
    echo -n "\n[Peer]\nPublicKey = " >> /etc/wireguard/wg0.conf && \
    \
    cat publickey >> /etc/wireguard/wg0.conf && rm -f publickey && \
    echo "AllowedIPs = 0.0.0.0/0" >> /etc/wireguard/wg0.conf

# Setup wg-dashboard
RUN cd /usr/local/share && \
    git clone -b v3.0.6 https://github.com/donaldzou/WGDashboard.git
wgdashboard && \
    cd wgdashboard/src && \
    chmod u+x wgd.sh && ./wgd.sh install && \
    sudo chmod -R 755 /etc/wireguard

EXPOSE 51820/udp
EXPOSE 10086/tcp

```

```
WORKDIR /app
```

```
ENTRYPOINT ["/bin/bash", "-c", "wg-quick up wg0 && cd /usr/local/  
share/wgdashboard/src && ./wgd.sh start && tail -f /dev/null"]
```

```
vagrant@ubuntu-jammy:~$ sudo docker build -t wg-ubuntu .  
[*] Building 133.2s (10/10) FINISHED  
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile  
=> => transferring dockerfile: 1.58kB  
=> [internal] load .dockerignore  
=> => transferring context: 2B  
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/ubuntu:20.04  
=> [1/6] FROM docker.io/library/ubuntu:20.04@sha256:f5c3e53367f142fab0b49908550bdcdc4fb619d2f61ec1dfa60d26e0d59ac9e7  
=> => resolve docker.io/library/ubuntu:20.04@sha256:f5c3e53367f142fab0b49908550bdcdc4fb619d2f61ec1dfa60d26e0d59ac9e7  
=> => sha256:25ad149ed3cfff49ddb57ceb4418377f63c897198de1f9de7a24506397822de3e 27.51MB / 27.51MB  
=> => sha256:f5c3e53367f142fab0b49908550bdcdc4fb619d2f61ec1dfa60d26e0d59ac9e7 1.13kB / 1.13kB  
=> => sha256:fe8a36445d3d8509e0d6a24554f2cf4e19d82ba1e611e3e8713bd7b76989623d 424B / 424B  
=> => sha256:83a4bf3bb050e11e0f3bdfcfa38eeb1dd851b7a362d930cd590dd97b3b1687 2.30kB / 2.30kB  
=> => extracting sha256:25ad149ed3cfff49ddb57ceb4418377f63c897198de1f9de7a24506397822de3e  
=> [2/6] RUN adduser user01 --disabled-password && echo "user01 ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL" >> /etc/sudoers  
=> [3/6] RUN apt-get update -y && rm -rf /etc/sudoers && apt-get install -y wireguard iproute2 net-tools git python3-pip gunicorn && apt-get clean && rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/*  
=> [4/6] RUN echo -n "[Interface]\nPrivateKey = " > /etc/wireguard/wg0.conf && wg genkey | tee -a /etc/wireguard/wg0.conf | wg pubkey > publickey && echo -n "Address = 10.0.0.1" > /etc/wireguard/wg0.conf  
=> [5/6] RUN cd /usr/local/share && git clone -b v3.0.6 https://github.com/donaldzou/WGDashboard.git && cd wgdashboard/src && chmod u+x wgd.sh && . /wgd.sh start && tail -f /dev/null  
=> [6/6] WORKDIR /app  
=> exporting to image  
=> => exporting layers  
=> => writing image sha256:5261c0e1381a6832979447c3213726d53706d2d55163d269954f59061635ad4d  
=> => naming to docker.io/library/wg-ubuntu
```

Рис. 23. Сборка

```
vagrant@ubuntu-jammy:~$ sudo docker tag wg-ubuntu registry.student:443/wg-ubuntu:latest
```

Рис. 24. Тэгируем

```
vagrant@ubuntu-jammy:~$ htpasswd -Bbn user user123 > htpasswd
```

Рис. 25. Генерим креды

После этого добавили ллайн в провижн.

```
vagrant@ubuntu-jammy:~$ sudo docker login registry.student:443  
Username: user  
Password:  
WARNING! Your password will be stored unencrypted in /root/.docker/config.json.  
Configure a credential helper to remove this warning. See  
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credentials-store  
Login Succeeded
```

Рис. 26. Успешный логин

```
vagrant@ubuntu-jammy:~$ docker push registry.student:443/wg-ubuntu:latest  
The push refers to repository [registry.student:443/wg-ubuntu]  
465f7dae5736: Pushed  
2e4dec6d1c6f: Pushing [=====] 93.22MB  
7bc535d2bb2f: Pushed  
05e0a031e694: Pushing [=====] 462.4MB/462.4MB  
bda71d96aa35: Pushed  
d3fa9d362c05: Pushing [=====] 72.81MB/72.81MB  
error parsing HTTP 413 response body: invalid character '<' looking for beginning of value: "<html>\r\n<head><title>413 Request Entity Too Large</title></head>\r\n<body>\r\n<center><h1>413 Request Entity Too Large</h1></center>\r\n<hr><center>nginx/1.25.3</center>\r\n</body>\r\n</html>\r\n"
```

Рис. 27. Ошибка пуша

7. Доступ к админке днс

```
vagrant@ubuntu-jammy:~$ sudo cp /root/.local/share/mkcert/rootCA.pem /vagrant/.
```

Рис. 32. Экспортируем корневой сертификат

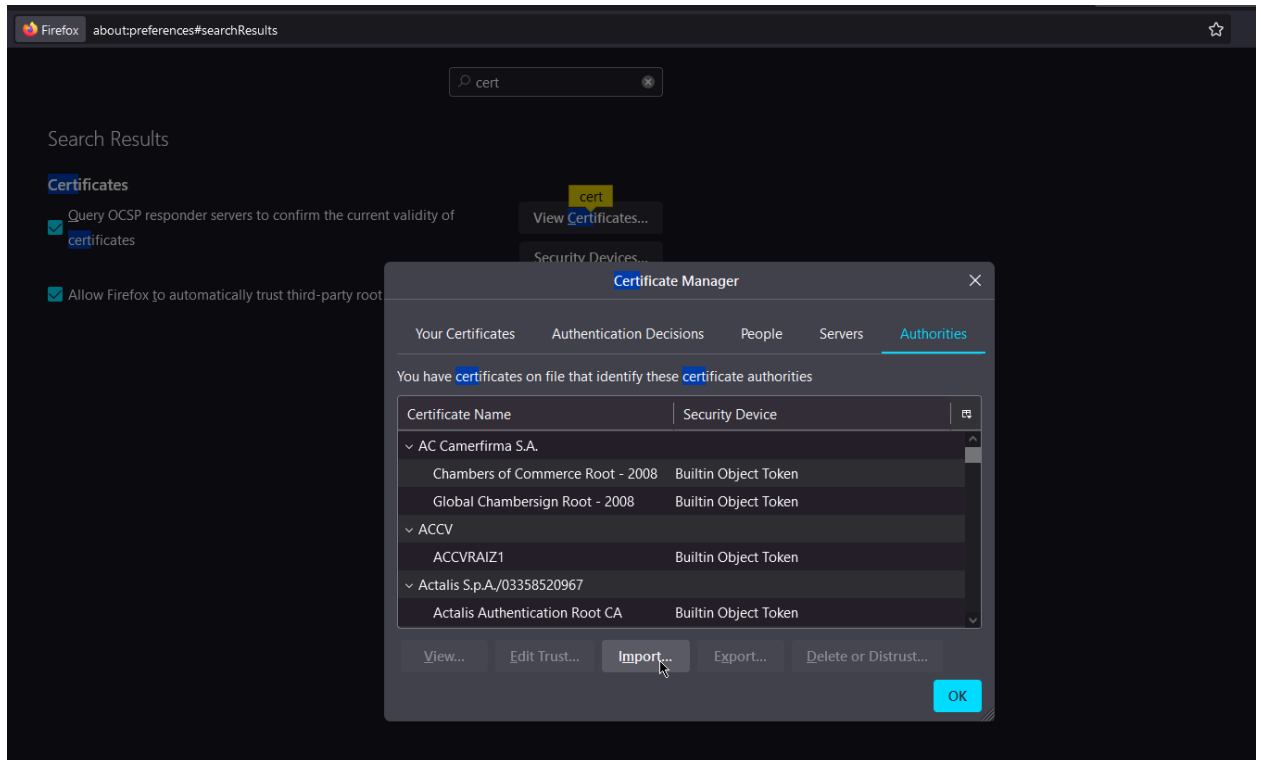


Рис. 33. Устанавливаем

Websites prove their identity via certificates. Firefox does not trust this site because it uses a certificate that is not valid for 127.0.0.1. The certificate is only valid for dns.student.

Error code: [SSL_ERROR_BAD_CERT_DOMAIN](#)

Рис. 34. Сертификат установлен успешно

Однако по какой-то причине windows не хочет использовать dns 127.0.0.1:53

```
C:\Users\k0tran>dig @127.0.0.1 -p 53 dns.student  
  
; <<>> DiG 9.16.45 <<>> @127.0.0.1 -p 53 dns.student  
; (1 server found)  
;; global options: +cmd  
;; connection timed out; no servers could be reached
```

Рис. 35. Диг неуспешен

При этом:

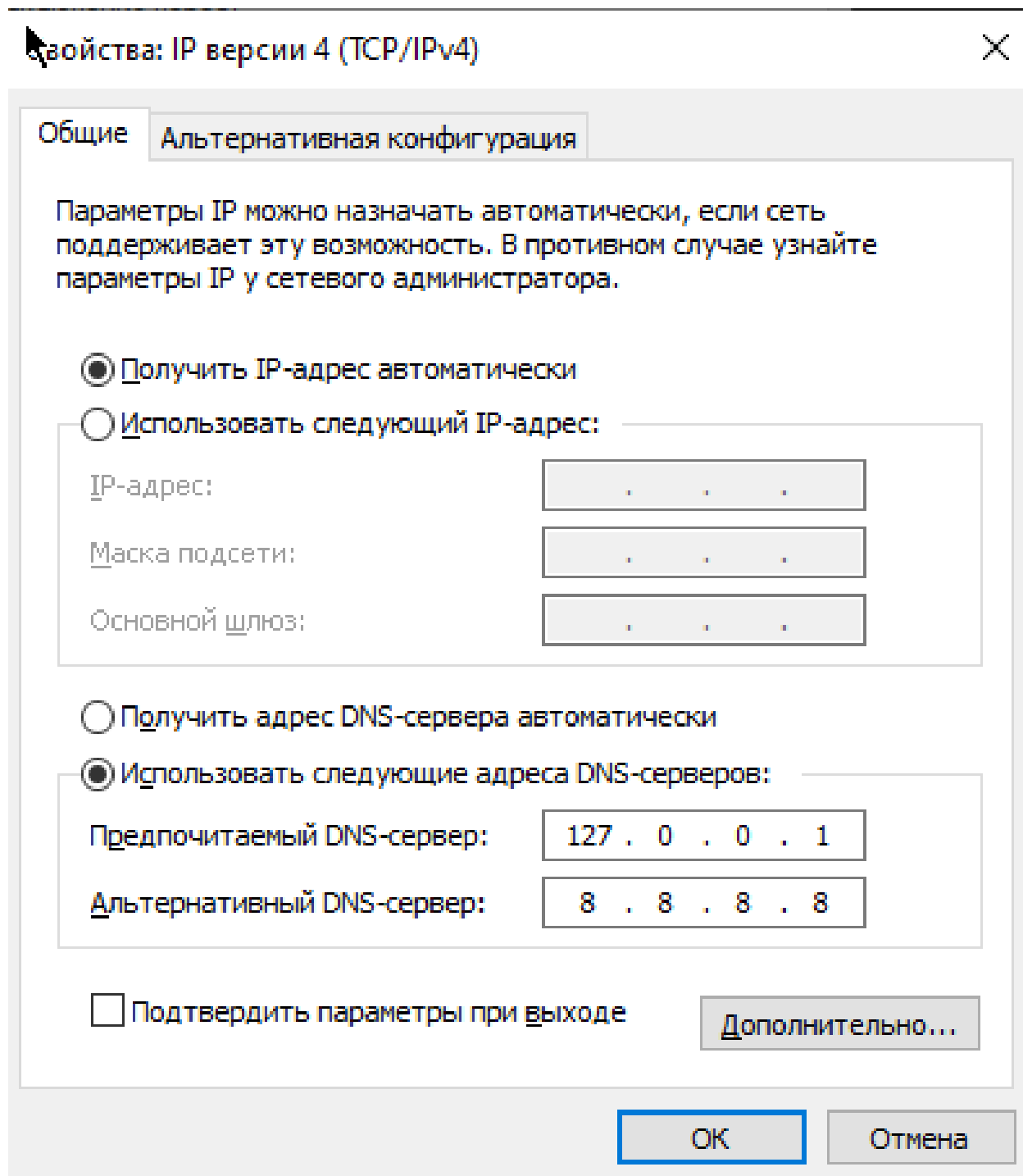


Рис. 36. DNS выставлен

```
C:\Users\k0tran>nmap 127.0.0.1 -p 53
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-12-15 17:19 RTZ 2 (чшьр)
Nmap scan report for 127.0.0.1
Host is up (0.00s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE
53/tcp    open  domain

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.41 seconds
```

Рис. 37. NMap показывает что порт открыт

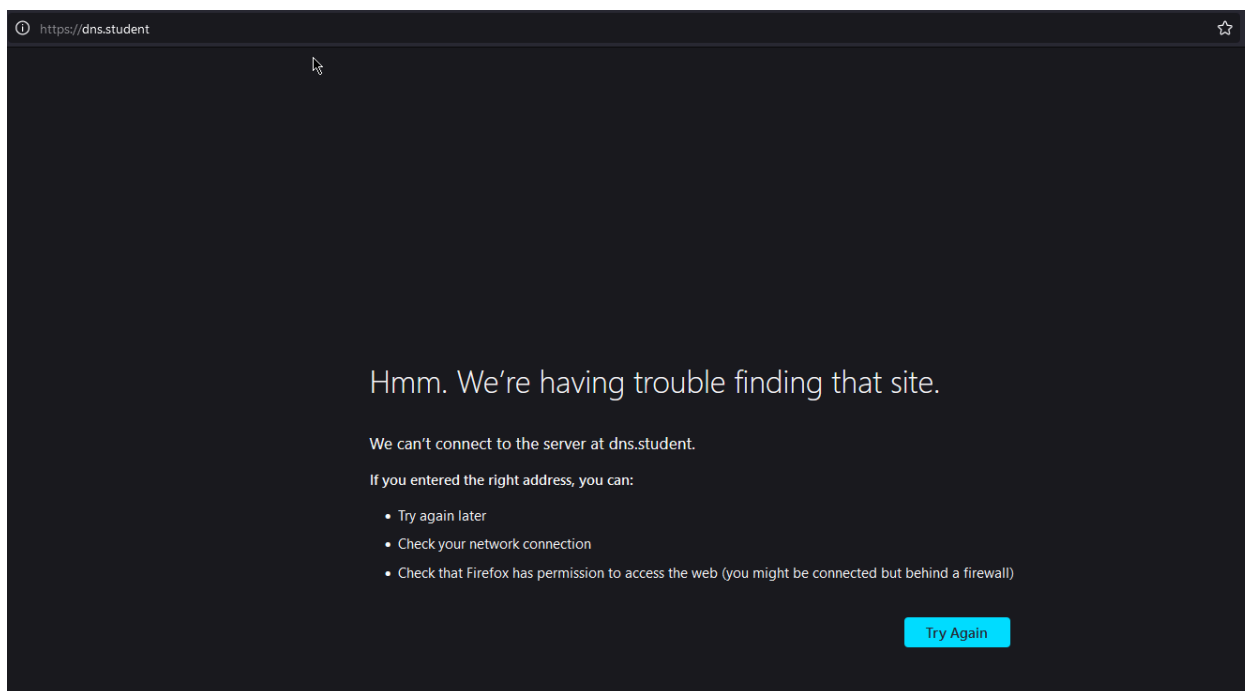


Рис. 38. Доступа из браузера нет

```
C:\Users\k0tran>nslookup dns.student
Тхѐтхѐ:  UnKnown
Address:  127.0.0.1

*** UnKnown не удалось найти dns.student: No response from server
```

Рис. 39. Nslookup тоже самое выдает

```
C:\Users\k0tran>curl 127.0.0.1:53 -v
* Trying 127.0.0.1:53...
* Connected to 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1) port 53 (#0)
> GET / HTTP/1.1
> Host: 127.0.0.1:53
> User-Agent: curl/8.0.1
> Accept: */*
>
* Empty reply from server
* Closing connection 0
curl: (52) Empty reply from server
```

Рис. 40. Curl

Обзор

Профиль домена

 Брандмауэр Защитника Windows выключен.

Частный профиль


 Брандмауэр Защитника Windows выключен.

Общий профиль активен

 Брандмауэр Защитника Windows выключен.

Рис. 41. Брандмауэр отрублен

Теперь для того что бы удостоверится что сертификаты работают изменим hosts:

 *hosts – Блокнот
Файл Правка Формат Вид Справка
Copyright (c) 1993-2009 Microsoft Corp.

This is a sample HOSTS file used by Microsoft TCP/IP for Windows.

This file contains the mappings of IP addresses to host names. Each
entry should be kept on an individual line. The IP address should
be placed in the first column followed by the corresponding host name.
The IP address and the host name should be separated by at least one
space.

Additionally, comments (such as these) may be inserted on individual
lines or following the machine name denoted by a '#' symbol.

For example:

102.54.94.97 rhino.acme.com # source server
38.25.63.10 x.acme.com # x client host

localhost name resolution is handled within DNS itself.
127.0.0.1 localhost
::1 localhost
127.0.0.1 dns.student|

Рис. 42. Файл hosts

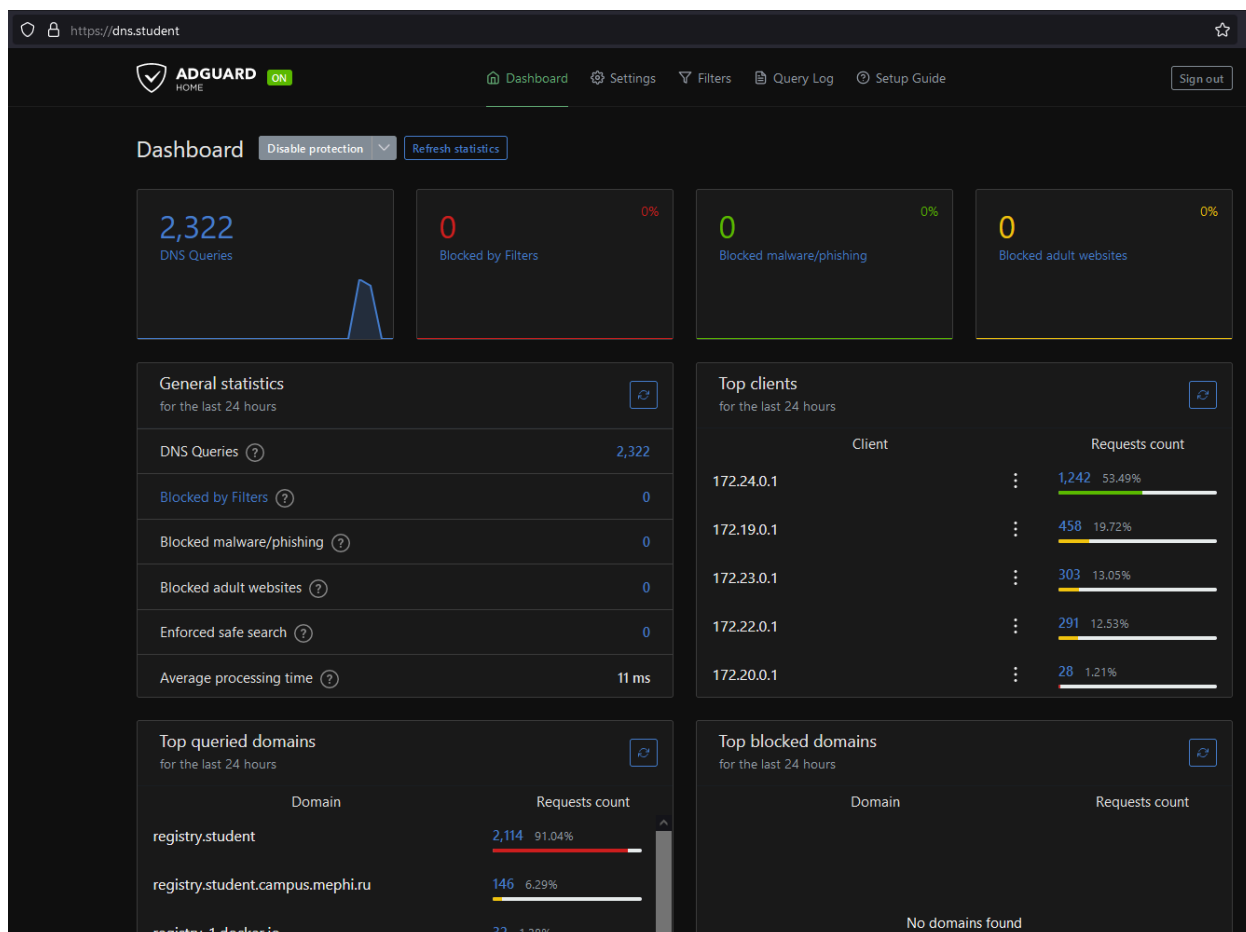


Рис. 43. Все работает